

Saskatchewan trail but sixteen feet wide. The company has been given until July 1 by the railway commission to remedy this state of affairs but has taken no steps to do so as yet and recently obtained an option secured on some land available for an alternate route, to replace. One prominent member of the union suggested that dynamite was the best proper means to bring the matter to a head, but the meeting thought better of it and decided to ask John E. Boyle and the Edmonton Board of Trade to look into the case, and the work of the railroad on the right of way.

NORTH EDMONTON MARKET. A North Edmonton market with a market building to be erected by the farmers themselves, was the proposition made by F. C. Clure, secretary of the society, as a means of providing for producers and consumers a means of exchange which the city council has declined to supply. The action of the address in bringing about the proposition recently taken resulted in the meeting considering, but it was not down to judge against the trade of the farmers.

The address don't want a market at all, that's the real reason," said one. The North Edmonton market proposal was rejected on the ground that the city would, when the market was built, refuse permission to carry produce away from it on the cars.

The hope of the farmer consists in raising the consumers and in bringing them to see how much they can profit by buying without the intervention of middlemen," said President Bruehl.

A resolution was finally passed regretting the decision of the Edmonton city council to defer the erection of a market building, and a committee was appointed to lay this resolution before the council at its meeting on Tuesday evening.

The secretary read a communication from Hon. Frank Oliver, in which the Minister of the Interior stated that he would do what he could with respect to the killed matter which is shortly to be considered by the Dominion Parliament. The city commissioners were to say that the dollar per head tax for inspecting cattle was to be taken over by the Provincial Government in the near future.

Mathematical Association Formed. Regina, Sask., March 27.—At a meeting here on Sunday, a Mathematical and Physical Society for Saskatchewan was organized with the following officers: President, J. A. Spill, Prince Albert; vice-president, J. Baff, Regina; and J. W. Hedley, Saskatoon; secretary-treasurer, T. L. Massey, Moose Jaw. Matters of general interest to members were discussed and interesting papers were read by J. W. Hedley on "Analytic Functions" and Professor Ling on "Some tendencies of Mathematics since 1900."

The next meeting of the association will be held at the time of the Provincial Educational Association convention.

Farmer Injured in Runaway. Wetmore, Sask., March 27.—James Douglas, a farmer, sustained a fracture of the skull Sunday night. He was driving to town when the break on his wagon spring precipitated a runaway and Douglas was thrown out. He hung on to the team until the wagon passed over him.

BRITISH FINANCES ARE HOPELESSLY INVOLVED

State of Exchange is Chaotic, but Various Parties Contend to Throw Mud at Each Other—Nations' Credit Sinks on the Balance.

London, Mar. 27.—Easter has brought a welcome truce in the inspiring evolutions of party politics, which have brought the affairs of the country to an unparalleled condition of chaos.

The financial year is almost complete with the estimation of the national expenditure still in the air and the government is being carried on by the hand to mouth process of a parliamentary vote on the account of extensive curtailment of treasury loans.

Many taxes are not being collected and the banks are paying back the money tax on dividends which under the ordinary conditions would be coming into the treasury. Both parties are indulging in a bout of mutual sinning.

Each blames the other for the present state of confusion and both are electorally to the best of their ability.

Waiting Tactics. Waiting tactics are the order of the day and the chief object on both sides is to get in time and a strategic position with the electorate. The Liberal have delayed in the common the naval programme which mainly designed to placate that section of the population which cherishes a dread of Germany and of the German fleet.

There exists no real idea that the resolution relative to the lords which Aquilith will introduce in the commons next Tuesday will have any more effective results than did the almost similar resolutions moved by Campbell-Bannerman.

It may be doubted whether home rule for Ireland will any more effective results than did the almost similar resolutions moved by Campbell-Bannerman.

Home Rule Improbable. There is no question that the majority of Englishmen decide to uphold the supremacy of the commons in all matters of finance, but it is equally beyond doubt that the majority of Englishmen will think much rather than twice before they will agree on the proposals which would result in a single chamber government. One keen observer of English politics declares that both parties are waiting in the dark, neither knowing what will be the eventual outcome of the situation which both are agreed cannot possibly continue.

Almost a Certainty.

A reform of the house of lords can be reckoned upon as almost a certainty, but nearly how that it will be carried out without injury on the one hand to the principles of true democracy and on the other to the conservative instinct in the national character is a problem yet to be tackled.

Mr. Aquilith's resolution can only be regarded as a fever and it is considered unlikely that the difficulties of so intricate a problem will be settled by the time the next appeal is made to the country. Consequently the new parliament yet to be elected is more likely to have to deal with the question rather than the settlement of the question of what to do with the lords and peering that settlement home rule for Ireland seems a remote contingency.

STRATHCONA NEWS

LOCALS

The Easter music in the city churches yesterday was of a high order throughout and showed much careful preparation. Probably the most pretentious effort was made in the Baptist church where a largely augmented choir under the leadership of J. A. Bell, gave the oratorio, "Emanuel" from the Reformation. The soloists were N. Joyce, basso; D. Brown, soprano; Miss Catherine Buck, contralto; and Miss Rose Bulter, soprano. The rendition showed faithful practice and excellent interpretation. In the morning and evening the temple was occupied by Evangelists J. Willard Litch who preached two very able sermons.

In Metropolitan Methodist the pastor preached an Easter sermon in the morning and in the evening an almost equally fervent service was given, the choir being under the leadership of Elmer L. Luck.

In Knox Presbyterian church the pastor preached morning and evening with similar references to the Easter season. The choir under the leadership of Arthur Davie furnished appropriate and fine music.

At Holy Trinity the services were suited to Easter, the choir music being especially good.

St. Anthony's church also observed the usual services for the Easter season.

There were also beautiful floral decorations in a number of the churches. Easter lilies and plants adding to the direct.

Will go to Calgary. A number of the Strathcona teachers leave to-day for Calgary to attend the provincial teachers convention which opens there to-morrow. Those who will take in the convention are Principal B. P. Clarke, George Robertson, Miss Bickney, Miss Porter, Miss Work, Mrs. Kirkwood, and Miss Sutherland. They will be absent until the end of the week. Inspectors G. Fred McCall and E. L. Hill will also accompany them.

J. A. Connelley of the Calgary Separate school is spending a few days in the city.

S. C. Davison formerly of the Imperial bank in Strathcona, and now of

Battled, in spending a few days visiting friends in the city.

Dr. J. C. Wainwright of Viking, is visiting in the city for a few days. The university classes resume to-morrow morning after the Easter holidays. Owing to a number of the public school teachers attending the Calgary convention their classes will not be resumed until next week.

Testing for New Bridge. On the C.P.R. high level bridge site forty-five wooden bents were driven into the river to test the retaining power of the river bed. On each of these piers a thirty ton weight will be placed and any tendency to settle will be closely watched by the engineers of the company.

The contract for driving the piers is in the hands of John Walter. The piers are each about a foot square and they will give a good indication of the constitution of the river bed. This work is finished the specifications for the piers cannot be fully drawn up.

Mr. Walter who has probably a better knowledge of the river bed than anyone else, states that there will be little difficulty about securing a good foundation for the bridge on the site where it is proposed to erect it.

Football This Afternoon. A Ross football match will be held at the agricultural grounds this afternoon at half past three o'clock between teams from Edmonton and Strathcona. This is the first game of the season and should be an interesting contest.

Miss Blanche and Mabel Cooke are spending the Easter holidays with their parents in the city.

There was no meeting of the University Y.M.C.A. yesterday afternoon. Next Sunday Rev. C. B. Bishop, west coast travelling Y.M.C.A. secretary, will address a young man.

Visitors in the City. Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Moe, Wabaw, arrived at the Easter holidays with friends in the city.

Mr. Stenhouse of Leduc, has been visiting in the city, the guest of A. G. Giffin and Mrs. Giffin.

W. E. Rankine, of Millet, reports that the work of seeding is well under way along the entire line of the C. & N.

Didn't Know It Was Loaded. Ottawa, Ont., March 27.—Baptiste Boudreau, aged 49, living on Cumberland street, died at the Water street hospital at six o'clock this afternoon, an hour after accidentally shooting himself through the head with a 22 calibre revolver.

The fatality was the "dick's" kind. It was loaded sort. Boudreau, who was playing with some children, exhibited the revolver. Then he said: "Now I'll show you how to shoot."

The young man's parents, with whom he lived, were in Montreal on a visit. Ottawa, Mar. 27.—Mr. George Low, controller of currency, and one of the oldest members of the staff of the finance department, died today, aged 60 years. He was one of the men who, after the breaking of the bank, had been in for some time with his grippe, but was supposed to be convalescent when he suffered from a relapse, which proved fatal.

TOOLS TOOLS TOOLS

COMPLETE OUTFITS FOR EVERY TRADE

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o "Starratts"
o and "Disstons"
s Full Line Measuring Tapes, in Best Makes
ROSS BROS., Limited
Corner Jasper and Fraser Phone 1825



Killed by Gun Explosion.

Manilla, P.I., Mar. 26.—Eight men were killed or wounded by the explosion of a gun while the United States protected cruiser Charleston was at target practice. Such is the report received here, but no details of the accident have been received. The Charleston is returning to Manilla from Olongapo.

The Sons of England are holding their last dance of the season on Wednesday evening in Mechanic's hall at 8:30. The first part of the evening will take the form of a social.

Young Men's Liberal Club of Edmonton.

Centrally situated at McDougall Court on McDougall Ave., splendid readers, writing and billiard rooms in connection. All Young Liberals cordially invited to apply for membership ticket.

G. F. RACE, FRANK L. DAY, President, Secretary.
Fee \$3.00 a year in advance.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.



Authorized Capital \$10,000,000
Paid Up Capital \$5,000,000
Reserve Fund \$5,000,000

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

A general Banking Business Transacted.

Special attention given to collections. SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Interest allowed on deposits from date of deposit.

G. R. F. KIRKPATRICK, Manager Edmonton Branch.
West End Branch 519 Jasper W.

New Spring Suits, Skirts and Dresses at Reduced Price

As the Annex where we have our Ready-to-Wear Department must be moved early in April to make room for a large new addition to the rear of our store and as it would be almost impossible to move this department into the already over crowded main store, we have decided to close out the Ready-to-Wear Department until the new addition is completed.

FOR FIFTEEN DAYS

Every Coat, Suit, Skirt and Dress will be offered at greatly reduced prices. Every garment is new and the latest style.

SPRING COATS

Over 150 Coats to select from, latest styles different lengths, all sizes and prices.

NEW SUITS

Nearly all our Suits are from "Northways" of Toronto which means perfect fit and workmanship. We have about 125 Suits to choose from.

LATEST STYLES IN SKIRTS

We have a very large stock of Skirts, all the latest styles, a big range of sizes and a price to suit every purse.

ONE PIECE DRESSES

One piece Dresses in latest styles and shades.



F. PERKINS & CO. 133 JASPER AVENUE EAST Between Howard and McDougall Avenue F. PERKINS & CO.

SAYS ENGLISH PEOPLE ARE DEGENERATING

Report of Local Militia's Investigating Committee—Takes Lessons from Germany—Advocates Army Training to Cultivate "The National Strength—Imperfect Education one of the Causes.

The brown and silver of England and of Scotland are undergoing a physical and moral retrogression, in the opinion of a committee of prominent British men and women who have investigated conditions over here.

The committee is composed of Lord Milner, Canon S. A. Barnett, Westminster; five members of Parliament, Sir H. Montagu, of the National Union of Women Workers; Henry Aldrich, president of the Apprenticeship and Skill Employment association; Nellie Aldrich, of the London Education committee; and a number of others who are active in sociological and industrial work.

England is wanting, it appears from the report made by the committee, and is headed straight for national disaster through a faulty system of public education and through the lack of national training.

Germany, her trade rival, is much more progressive and is far ahead of England in cultivating the elements of national strength, and the demand is made that Britain should follow the Kaiser's example and recover some of her lost ground.

The facts and lessons of England and Scotland are followed by the committee in a standard of useful units of the nation and are filling the ranks of an army of leaders and craftsmen. This is what England's Prime Minister says in relation to the subject. The children are the raw material, and the education of which they are the product, they should add to the common stock of wealth and industry and good-nature or shall be cast aside as a product upon the local rubbish heap.

Great Underlying Evil. The investigating committee said that one of the greatest evils underpinning the great disaster in England is the retrogression in the physical and mental education of boys and girls. There can be no relief for this retrogression until the age of 15 and 20 years. There can be no relief for this retrogression until the age of 15 and 20 years.

In certain industries the conditions under which boys are employed are actually detrimental to their moral and physical welfare and in a large and growing number of industries the conditions are such as to give the boys an adequate training for their trial life. Street selling by boys comes in for a hard rap. The chief complaint of Manchester is quoted as saying that street trading is productive of a greater amount of evil than any other occupation followed by children. The boys develop into petty thieves and workless men becoming for the most part rascals and loafers, and traveling thieves and loafers, they sink down until they find their way into the workhouse or jail.

Specialization of Employment. The specialization of employment has resulted in a demand for boys and girls to perform work of a purely mechanical character, which often gives them any training for future employment. This refers to loom children, doffers or shifters in textile industries, "oil cans," drawers off in weaving, thread benders, mangle children and shipyard, glass labelers, bottlers, sack makers and other occupations of them receive no training that will fit them for work other than that of a workman or a low skilled laborer.

The boy that enters such employment at 14 or 15 years cannot retain more than a few years, as he is less energetic, younger boys receive more training for future employment, and he sticks to a boy's job. This is a disadvantage to the nation, as it affords to get married. When domestic life is a strain, without training for an industrial life, the youth drifts into the workhouse or jail, and the nation is labor, where there is irregular employment and wages hardly sufficient to support existence.

As a result of this condition it is pointed out that in Glasgow in the winter of 1906-07 there were 3,273 unemployed men and women. In 1908-09 there were 4,000. The committee has broken up industrial organizations which generate more poverty and crime, and prevents the boys from getting an inch of air but the smallest part of the trade. The modern apprentice is now a part of a large and complicated machine. Apprenticeship has been lost in many industries and cannot be revived. This affects the masses of boys. Distinctly suffer from the lack of will, increase of employers to train them adequately, the committee says. Many of the best plants in London, Birmingham and French, where men were trained in the excellent code of professional discipline of Paris.

ROYAL INTRIGUE IN FESTIVAL OF EMPIRE

The Duchess of Argyll Entered into Arrangements for Great Pageant to Be Held London, This Summer. Attack of Dances on London Bridge to Be Reproduced.

London, March 25.—Princess Louise, the Duchess of Argyll, has entered, wholeheartedly into the organization of the Festival of Empire and the Pageant of London, to be held at the Crystal Palace, this summer. Her Royal Highness is the honorary president of the ladies' advisory committee, which organizes itself with the appointment of the three citizens who are to take part in the Pageant of London.

The work, the Duchess visited Festival House, Piccadilly, where the designs for the Pageant costumes are being executed under the direction of Mrs. Colquhoun. The Lady Mayors (Lady Knill and the Marquess of the Vinton) Metropolitan Boroughs were present and a committee of organization. Within a few minutes the Princess convinced those present that her interest in the great festival was not merely a passing one. Most valuable suggestions were made by Her Royal Highness and these will be acted upon without delay. Each of the three citizens who are to take part in the Pageant, and provide the exciting capital of the ancient British capital has received a wonderful stimulus.

After the committee meeting, the Duchess expressed a desire to inspect the costumes which have been prepared and accompanied by Mrs. Colquhoun. Her Highness visited each of the rooms in which the work is being performed. Before leaving the Princess asked that several costumes be sent to her and these will probably be presented to friends taking part in the Pageant.

The Duchess who forms the advisory committee are the Marchioness of Londborough, the Marchioness of Salisbury, the Countess of Plymouth, Lady Northcliffe, Sir Hon. Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, and Lord H. M. Balfour.

The Viking Club, founded eighteen years ago, has decided to participate in the Pageant of London, and has been the most dramatic of the events for some time which are to form the Pageant of London.

Some interesting details of this "Danish Invasion" come from the pages of the "Danish Invasion" which was compiled by Mrs. Johnston, the secretary of the Club, and incidentally she mentioned the fact that the club has been created to obtain the loan of the only two horses of the ancient Danish horses or "Lars," which were scoured and the din of the battle.

According to history which will be faithfully "reproduced" in the Pageant of London, the Danes landed on London Bridge in the year 1016. King Edmund with 2,000 Danes roved up the river to within a short distance of the bridge and then the Danes, ordered, commenced to dig a trench or river bed around the south end of the bridge in the district of Southwark, in fact. The trench was in the form of a semi-circle, and the Danes covered their boats with which to protect their camp, to the shore.

But it is not the wreck of the La Seyne line in twenty-six fathoms of water, Mine was able to reach the third deck and thus recover the ship's safe. This was taken intact to Rhine, where it was opened. But it only contained a small sum of money and there was no trace either of the blue House or any of Mosa. Habib's diamonds.

The Hope diamond has a history that extends through centuries, and history says that all who have ever owned the famous gem have had their quota of trouble, financial and personal. So far as the records go the great jewel was brought from the Orient to Paris in 1668 and was sold to an Amsterdam jeweler to 675,000 francs. It later passed down to an American jeweler to 675,000 francs, and passed through the hands of the French royal families till it came into the possession of Louis XVI.

Nearly many years it was lost sight of. The next time it appeared it was in the possession of Daniel Eliason, a London jeweler. In the meantime it had been valued at 445,000 francs in weight. From him it was purchased for \$60,000 by Henry Philip Hope, who, in 1818, on the occasion of the marriage of his daughter, gave it to her as a wedding gift. In time it passed to her son, Lord Henry Francis Hope, who later married Miss Mary Anne, an American actress, and many times the famous jewel, once the ground possession of the royal families of France, graced the hair of the charming, pretty actress.

But its possession still seemed to spell disaster, and it was but a few years after Lord Hope became financially involved and also entangled in a series of lawsuits with a pretty American wife. He was forced to flee to France, and in 1820, with his wife, it is said, all his financial and domestic troubles ceased. The diamond was next heard of in the possession of Mr. Simon Frankel, who was connected with the firm of Joseph Frankel & Co., local jewelers. It was said that the price paid for the gem was \$140,000. This firm during the money tightness of the 1840s of 1850s became financially crippled, and it was said the Hope diamond had been sold to Monsieur Swinburn, who acted as the agent of Abdul Hamid, the then Sultan of Turkey. With a short time, however, the Sultan felt that his throne was tottering, he gave the gem to Mosa. Selim Habib with instructions to sell it.

At the time of the wreck of the French steamer La Seyne and the reported loss of the diamond, it was generally believed here that Mosa Selim Habib had the jewel in his possession. The result of the Singapore diver's work would seem to bear out this latter theory.

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The Logical Cure for Sick Headache.

It is a mistake to endure a headache as a necessary affliction. It is equally a mistake to doctor it simply a headache, for though you may relieve, you cannot cure it that way.

Only in rare cases is a headache caused by anything wrong with the head itself. The trouble lies in some imperious of the blood that irritates the delicate network of nerves and causes the ache. That is why every pulsation pouring in more blood, is so plainly felt.

Pressing the flow of blood to the head by means of a tight compress, an ice-bag, or some drug that acts on the heart and reduces the pulsations, sometimes gives temporary relief. But these measures have absolutely no effect on the blood impurity which was the cause of the whole trouble.

In practically every case this blood impurity would be removed from the system by the kidneys, skin or lungs, if these were all working right. It is the inactivity of one or more of them that allows the poisons to accumulate in the blood, and the headache is simply a symptom or warning that things are not right.

The way to put them right—to cure the root of the whole matter—is to take Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. They act directly on the lowest organs, the kidneys, strengthening and stimulating them—on the skin, opening up the pores—and on the lungs, clearing the delicate membrane of any mucus which may have collected.

When these four great eliminating organs get working properly again all impurities are quickly taken out of the blood, and the unpleasant symptoms of which the headache is one, disappear—not simply relieved, but cured.

You can take Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills with confidence, for they have a record of over half a century of remarkable cures.

SHERIFFS SALE

Province of Alberta, to wit: By virtue of a Writ of Execution issued out of the District Court of the D. C. at the instance of the British Columbia and A. L. Smith, defendant, against the Marchioness of Salisbury, the Countess of Plymouth, Lady Northcliffe, Sir Hon. Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, and Lord H. M. Balfour.

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WASH GOODS

The wash-house of the Danes was founded in "Lars," which were executed in the festival house. The two existing copies are in the museum at Copenhagen and were found on the same site. These might be obtained, a further difficulty was the engaging of someone who could build this country and track an Englishman how to play the instrument. So that, after all, the wash-house may be heard above the din elsewhere when the happy Norwegian of Canine hunt themselves against Edinburg men.

The latest of the remarkable visitors to the offices of the Festival of Empire in Piccadilly was a dwarf, 3 feet 7 inches, who desire to take part in the Pageant. Such a person is needed in one or two of the costumes: William the Conqueror, who was invariably accompanied by his dwarf at court ceremonies, the mannikin which appears at the top of the page.

A fortnight ago, a giant, 7 feet 6 inches and 10 inches, who desire to take part in the Pageant. Such a person is needed in one or two of the costumes: William the Conqueror, who was invariably accompanied by his dwarf at court ceremonies, the mannikin which appears at the top of the page.

Some interesting details of this "Danish Invasion" come from the pages of the "Danish Invasion" which was compiled by Mrs. Johnston, the secretary of the Club, and incidentally she mentioned the fact that the club has been created to obtain the loan of the only two horses of the ancient Danish horses or "Lars," which were scoured and the din of the battle.

According to history which will be faithfully "reproduced" in the Pageant of London, the Danes landed on London Bridge in the year 1016. King Edmund with 2,000 Danes roved up the river to within a short distance of the bridge and then the Danes, ordered, commenced to dig a trench or river bed around the south end of the bridge in the district of Southwark, in fact. The trench was in the form of a semi-circle, and the Danes covered their boats with which to protect their camp, to the shore.

But it is not the wreck of the La Seyne line in twenty-six fathoms of water, Mine was able to reach the third deck and thus recover the ship's safe. This was taken intact to Rhine, where it was opened. But it only contained a small sum of money and there was no trace either of the blue House or any of Mosa. Habib's diamonds.

The Hope diamond has a history that extends through centuries, and history says that all who have ever owned the famous gem have had their quota of trouble, financial and personal. So far as the records go the great jewel was brought from the Orient to Paris in 1668 and was sold to an Amsterdam jeweler to 675,000 francs.

Nearly many years it was lost sight of. The next time it appeared it was in the possession of Daniel Eliason, a London jeweler. In the meantime it had been valued at 445,000 francs in weight. From him it was purchased for \$60,000 by Henry Philip Hope, who, in 1818, on the occasion of the marriage of his daughter, gave it to her as a wedding gift.

In time it passed to her son, Lord Henry Francis Hope, who later married Miss Mary Anne, an American actress, and many times the famous jewel, once the ground possession of the royal families of France, graced the hair of the charming, pretty actress.

But its possession still seemed to spell disaster, and it was but a few years after Lord Hope became financially involved and also entangled in a series of lawsuits with a pretty American wife. He was forced to flee to France, and in 1820, with his wife, it is said, all his financial and domestic troubles ceased.

The diamond was next heard of in the possession of Mr. Simon Frankel, who was connected with the firm of Joseph Frankel & Co., local jewelers. It was said that the price paid for the gem was \$140,000. This firm during the money tightness of the 1840s of 1850s became financially crippled, and it was said the Hope diamond had been sold to Monsieur Swinburn, who acted as the agent of Abdul Hamid, the then Sultan of Turkey.

With a short time, however, the Sultan felt that his throne was tottering, he gave the gem to Mosa. Selim Habib with instructions to sell it.

At the time of the wreck of the French steamer La Seyne and the reported loss of the diamond, it was generally believed here that Mosa Selim Habib had the jewel in his possession. The result of the Singapore diver's work would seem to bear out this latter theory.

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W. JOHNSTONE WALKER & CO.

Ladies are sure to be looking in the spring for the best selection and best prices and values in

WASH GOODS

We import most of ours and are thus able to sell at most reasonable figures; there have just arrived last week about 1000 pieces which have not been seen before; they will be in the east window.

GRAFTON'S ENGLISH PRINTS in light and dark shades and patterns which you do not find in others. You do not get the same run out of others either; the colors are so absolutely fast. About 600 pieces to choose from. Width 32 inches. Per yard. 12½c or 8 yds. for \$1.00

ENGLISH OXFORD SHIRTINGS cannot be beaten for real solid value; 30 inches wide and guaranteed fast colours; a splendid range of patterns, light and dark. Per yard. 12½c or 8 yds. for \$1.00

ENGLISH CAMBRIC SHIRTINGS come in light colours and are just the thing for the more dressy occasions. Look at this price, and you will admit that the value is exceptional. We know it to be so. Per yard. 12½c or 8 yds. for \$1.00

CINGHAMS OF VARIOUS NATIONALITIES. We have the Canadian, American and English in all the staple patterns, stripes and check styles, as well as the two-tone effect. Prices run from, per yard. 12½c to 30c

MERCERIZED POPLIN SUITING will please you if you are looking for something that is really correct in fabric and coloring for the spring costume. The width is 38 inches and our range of tints is quite unique. Per yard. 12½c or 8 yds. for \$1.00

SERPENTINE CREPE SUITING is another popular cloth on account of the fact that it looks exactly like real linen but costs so little. In 34 inch width and correct shades, per yard. 12½c or 8 yds. for \$1.00

IMPORTED FRENCH ORGANDIES. We have in small, medium and large designs. The colors this year are most beautiful, per yd. 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 40c

ENGLISH GALATEAS make fine wash suits for the boys. The colors are guaranteed fast and they come plain or striped. Per yd. 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c

ENGLISH SATIN DRILLS come 28 inches wide, pale blue, dutch blue, navy, tan, brown, white. Per yd. 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c

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For a short time we are offering this beautiful and well located property at the following low prices, buy now and get in on the ground floor.

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Work at New Grand Trunk Pacific Shops

Rapid Progress on Big Buildings Just East of Winnipeg

Government Building Big at Winnipeg
---Progressive Policy Gives New
Transcontinental Largest Railway
Shops in Canada at Chief Divisional
Point---Splendid Structures Well
Under Way and Will Be Ready For
Occupation Within the Year

STORY IN SENTENCES

Largest Railway Shops in Canada.
 Thirteen Separate Buildings.
 Eighteen Departments.
 Eight Buildings of Steel Construction.
 Five Buildings of Reinforced Concrete.
 5,000 Tons of Steel Required.
 Largest Construction Steel Contract in Canada in 1909.
 Winnipeg Firm Awarded Contract.
 Shops Will Employ 3,000 Men.
 Employees and Families Will Make a New City.
 Shops Will Be Ready for Work by January, 1911.

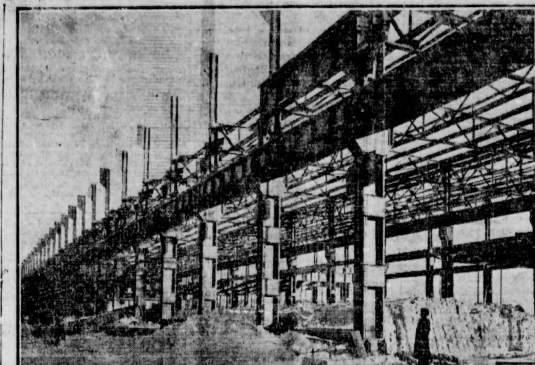
The Grand Trunk Pacific rail-

road shops—now in process of construction at Winnipeg—will be the largest railroad shops in Canada.

and a half dollars and Grand Trunk Pacific terminal facilities are being worked out in a generally large and fine way—quite in keeping with the magnitude of the project and the character of the city in which these landmarks of progress are located.

Shops Will Employ an Army.

The Grand Trunk Pacific shops alone will employ a small army of men—highly skilled and experienced when they are in full operation. As stated, there will be thirteen buildings in all, and these buildings will house the various departments and shops. The main building—the framework for which is nearly all in place—is to be 880 feet long, 180 feet wide,



Side View of Erecting Shop, With First Girder Placed for 120 Ton Travelling Crane—Line of Columns That Weigh Eight Tons Each.

Steel, stone, brick and concrete are the materials used, and construction work is being done



Travelling Derricks at Work, Finishing End Span of Boiler and Tank Shop.

terial and workmanship lies in the awarding of the contract for building the Grand Trunk Pacific shops to a Winnipeg firm, the Manitoba Iron & Bridge Works. This firm has the biggest and best plant for doing work of the kind

that is involved in building the new railway shops, west of Toronto, and—in the matter of

construction in Canada—for the year 1909. This contract calls for the use of 5,000 tons of steel. The plans, drawings and building details all have been prepared in the engineering department of the Manitoba Bridge Works, under the direction of Chief Engineer Hugh McKay. All of the structural steel for the contract is fabricated and painted at the city shops of the constructing firm—enlarged last year by the addition of \$200,000 worth of new buildings and machinery—and is taken to the shops' site by the trainload. At the point of construction, the work of putting the steel framework in place is under direction of Mr. T. P. Farley, a man of much experience in this line of work.

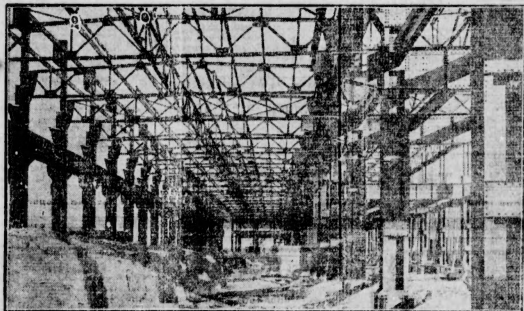
Work Pushed During Winter.

Concrete foundations and piers were put in place last fall, and were, therefore, in readiness for the steel superstructure that has been put up this winter. Work on this part of the big shops was begun January 6th, and in the two months that followed no less than 2,500 tons of steel was erected and riveted in place for the brick, stone and cement filling which will follow the steel framework.

Already the great shops are taking on a look of near-comple-

tion, and a circumference of 5,000 feet, with a shop attached that is 200 feet long by 50 feet wide. Inwardly, the locomotive house is being thoroughly prepared to do its work as a well-equipped structure for the housing of locomotives, while off duty. Solidity of construction, an admirably adapted system of drainage, and generally good and convenient arrangement of the building for its work, mark the making of the Grand Trunk Pacific roundhouse, a structure which has 25 stalls now and may be enlarged to forty when need demands.

When the plant is ready for work it will be not only a thoroughly equipped part of a great railway system, but it means the building of a city around the Grand Trunk Pacific shops. At the start there will be from 2,000 to 3,000 men employed at the big shops. With their families, the shop employees will make up a population of 6,000 at least, and the number is sure to be increased rapidly. Growth and expansion of railroads in Western Canada is a thing of speedy development and reasonable expectation will give the new town that is to spring up around the Grand Trunk Pacific shops, a population of from 10,000 to 15,000 within the next three years. Plans have been made for this. A townsite has



Interior View of Middle Bay of the Locomotive Shop.

road shops—now in process of construction at Winnipeg—will be the largest railroad shops in Can-

and 47 feet high. In this immense structure will be the loco-

upon strictly scientific lines and according to the latest and best plans for such operations.



Foundation of Locomotive Shop—Concrete Foundation for Columns for the Frog and Tank Shop—Car of Steel Ready to Unload.

ria. Shops and grounds will cover three hundred acres, and there will be seventeen acres of four space in the thirteen several buildings that will make up the plant. Details arising out of this general statement make up an interesting story of progress made in this, one of the largest transportation systems in the world—the Grand Trunk Pacific, with its many branches by land, and lake and ocean steamship lines, will be when completed.

The great shops that are now being built at Winnipeg are, of course, but a part of Grand Trunk Pacific's development in that city. Winnipeg is the chief divisional point on the new transcontinental road, west of Quebec, and as such has been made very much a part of the system—has had a big place in all the plans of the new road. Grand Trunk Pacific, of course, is a whole lot of one of the largest buildings in Winnipeg, and a new block, twelve stories high—the tallest in Winnipeg—has been erected for office purposes, already too considerable for the space that was taken for temporary quarters about a year and a half ago. There is a new Union Station that cost a million

Other buildings will be smaller than the main structure, but each will be ample for the first demands to be made upon it, and the whole plan has 5,000 or 6,000 with a view to such increased size and facilities as the road's growth may make necessary. Diagrams of the principal departmental shops are as follows:

Locomotive Machine and Erecting Shop, 100 by 675 feet, 47 feet high.
 Boiler Tank Shop, 180 by 210 feet, 47 feet high.
 Stores and Scrap Shop, 40 by 220 feet, 47 feet high.
 Forge Shop, 100 by 260 feet, 47 ft. high.
 Grey Iron Foundry, 120 by 500 feet, 47 feet high.
 Power House, 110 by 150 feet, 40 feet high.
 Erecting Room, 48 by 80 feet, 25 feet high.
 Locomotive Carpenter and Pattern Shop, 20 by 100 feet, 45 feet high.
 Stores, 60 by 200 feet, 18 feet high.
 Oil House, 40 by 60 feet, 15 feet high.
 Wheel Foundry, 50 by 135 feet.
 Engine House, 170 feet radius, 1,000 feet circumference.
 Freight Car Shop, 200 by 600 feet.
 Paint Shop, 100 by 350 feet.
 Coach Shop, 120 by 250 feet.
 Planing Mill, 100 by 200 feet.
 Lumber Shop, 60 by 115 feet.
 Dry Kiln, 40 by 50 feet.

Like all other work done by the Grand Trunk Pacific in making the second great transcontinental railway across Canada, the Winnipeg shops are being built in the most substantial and solid man-

Local Firm Got Contract.
 A fact contributory to securing the best possible results in ma-



T. P. DEACON, C. E., President and General Manager, Manitoba Bridge & Iron Works, Winnipeg.

building the Grand Trunk Pacific shops—adds to excellence of equipment, a strong local pride in

Long avenues of steel posts, beams and roofwork stretch into the distance, and show the limits, far, for speculative purposes.



Carload of Fabricated Columns of Eight Tons Each, as it Arrived From Shop.

having been acknowledged worthy of being awarded what was the largest single contract for steel

of the shops that soon are to be most substantially. Huge piles of bricks, carloads of steel, travelling derricks busily working by skilled mechanics; teams of horses coming with loads of steel from the nearby cars, and going away for more material to keep the builders supplied; forges for heating rivets, and the rattling tattoo of the riveting hammer driven by compressed air, all tell the story of work that is being pushed to the full of reasonable haste and diligent purpose.

Storehouses, blacksmith shops, boarding houses, and such other temporary structures as the nature of the work demands, have been erected, and are in use by the workmen who are engaged in building the big shops. The scene is full of business and the intention to have the shops ready for occupation by next December seems likely to be forestalled by the speed with which the work is being pushed along.

Foundations Nearly Completed.
 Outwardly the big roundhouse is practically finished. Workmen are putting the last touches to the roof, and the structure presents a completed appearance. This building has a radius of 170 feet,

Solid business ventures have been entered upon, however, and there are already a number of houses and stores put up in Transcona—the name given the new town.

Will Have Good Railway Connections.
 Those who live in Transcona will be fortunate in locating their shops, and also have accommodated themselves to the situation with excellent judgment by being located a short half mile from the main line of the G. T. P. railway, and there also will be a street car service as soon as the shops are far enough advanced to warrant extending the line from St. Boniface. Artesian wells afford an excellent water supply, and the Red river an effective system of drainage.

The corporation officials acted with good engineering taste in locating their shops, and also have accommodated themselves to the situation with excellent judgment by being located a short half mile from the main line of the G. T. P. railway, and there also will be a street car service as soon as the shops are far enough advanced to warrant extending the line from St. Boniface. Artesian wells afford an excellent water supply, and the Red river an effective system of drainage.

TO EMPLOYERS OF LABOR

liability under the workmen's Compensation Act.

It saves you the expense, annoyance and worry of litigation, which may, and often does, extend over a period of years.

Bear in mind that accidents to workmen may occur.

McGEORGE & OHAUVIN
CHIEF AGENTS. NORWOD BLOCK.
RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO., of London, England
"The Oldest Accident Insurance Company in the World."

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Writing—E. Benoit, D. Berube, F. Ellis, J. Berube, Y. Patry, A. Fitzgerald, D. Irving, M. Poucher, G. Caird, J. Booth, J. Carragher, E. Smith, N. Maloney, D. Berube, F. McDougall, M. Bowen-Smith, E. Benoit, F. Ellis.

Shaefer, M. Poucher, G. Cairney, J. E. Benoit.
Carragher, D. Irving, F. McDougall, Owing to sickness many were absent
A. Fitzgerald, M. Bowen-Smith, J. during the examination.

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Splendid Bed, Mattress and Spring \$ 6.95

No. 9 holes, big special oven	14.95
7 lb. Wool Blanket	2.75
Cot and Mattress, full size	3.55

Cot and mattress, full size	3.00
Handsome Tapestries, 3 x 3.....	6.50
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Store Open 11:00 Ladies' Black Store Open 11:00

10 o'clock Tonight **Silk Coats** 10 o'clock Tonight

This season we are showing a nice range of Ladies' Black Silk Coats in Taffeta Silk, Peau de Soie and Corded Silks.

AT \$18.00 A pretty Taffeta Silk Coat in full length, corded silk collar and lapels; jet buttons for

AT \$20.00 A full length coat made of Chiffon Taffeta Silk, semi-fitting style, beautifully braided

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AT \$29.00

Coat, semi-fitting style, in full length; elegant jet trimming; heavily trimmed with presi-

PEAU DE SOIE-SILK COATS
in full length, semi-fitting:

deep lapels. PRICE \$20.00.

THE "CLASSIC" GLOVE to wear with your Easter gown;
fully guaranteed; all colors; \$1.25 and \$1.50 per pair.

J. H. Morris & Co.
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